Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor

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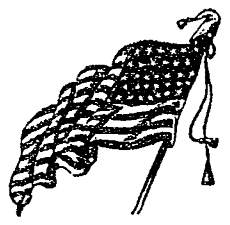
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, July 25, 1861.



The Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
  What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
  O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!
  Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
  O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
  Where the foes haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
  As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam;
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream—
  'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave,
  O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
  That the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
  Their blood has wash'd out their foul footstep's pollution
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave!
  And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
  O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
  Between their loved home and war's desolation!
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven-rescued land
  Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"
  And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
  O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

THE NEWS.

INTERESTING from WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A Zouave who was taken prisoner with six others, subsequently effected his escape and arrived here to-night with a broken hand-cuff on one wrist. He reports that the Zouaves were treated with Indian barbarity by the repels, many being pinioned to trees and tormented with bayonets thrust at them. Two cavalry and two infantry rebel soldiers who were taken on the field on Sunday, said to be in the act of bayoneting our wounded Zouaves, were brought in under guard to-day. A sight of them on their arrival here exasperated the Zouaves who were on the street. The prisoners were with difficulty protected from violence. They were taken, for protection, into the Treasury building.

Col. A. Schemmelfenning of Philadelphia, arrived here to-day, and offered the service of a regiment of 1,040 men, a large part of whom have seen service in Europe. Nearly all the officers are Prussians, who have distinguished themselves in active service. The regiment has been accepted.

11 P. M.—Some of the batteries and single cannon supposed to have been lost in Sunday's battle, are being brought in safely. Among the pieces thus covered are two of the twenty-three-poundor rifled cannons.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Our losses have been greatly exaggerated. It is now well ascertained that the killed will fall short of 1,000.

The rebels did not follow our retreating forces after they passed Bull Run.

Col. Einstein, of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, returned to the field of battle at eleven o'clock on Sunday night and brought off six pieces of artillery, which he delivered to the commanding officer on the Potomac yesterday evening.

Col. Einstein reports that the field was then clear, and not an enemy in sight.

The President and Secretary of War are vigorously at work re-organizing a powerful army.

Within the last twenty-four hours over 60,000 fresh troops, with a number of batteries, have offered their services and been accepted.

A number of regiments have arrived, and every day will bring immense reinforcements to Washington.

Ten new regiments will be in Baltimore *en-route* for Washington, by evening.

The response from every quarter has been most gratifying, and truly patriotic.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A gentleman from the valley of Virginia says that Gen. Johnson left Winchester Thursday noon, and reached Manassas Junction during the battle on Sunday, with a force 20,000 strong. He left behind only his sick, to the number of 1,800.

It was confidently asserted, at Winchester, that Gen. Johnson and Col. Hunter were both killed at the Junction; and it was rumored, but not confirmed, that Gen. Jackson was also killed.

There had been great sickness and numerous deaths at Winchester.

The slaughter of the Confederates at Bull's Run is represented as immense.

A messenger sent from Manassas to Winchester represents the army as in a starving condition, and that all the produce in the neighborhood was being seized and sent down.

The suffering at Winchester was very great. Provisions and groceries were very scarce. Sugar was selling at one dollar per pound.

☞ The Post Office Department have discontinued the mails, and suppressed all matter for Tennessee, with the exception of about twenty-five counties on the eastern slope of the Cumberland mountains.

Civil War.

Ugh! how the blood curdles in our veins, and our pen almost refuses to perform its office, when we write those words—*civil war.* And can it be, that we are so cowardly? No. It is the horrors of the conflict we are in, that makes us feel so humiliating. We deplore civil war, and could we but find words strong and emphatic enough to express our true feelings and sentiments, we should *surely do it.* If Webster's Dictionary contained words adequate to the time, we would transpose them to our columns. Who can read of the battle at Manassas on Sunday, without experiencing that feeling of indignation which causes the *blood* to boil, and the heart to throb with holy horror.

We can call this nothing but a guerilla war on the part of those who are in arms against us. Who can read the description of the battle, as given in our paper of to-day, and say that it is not inhuman–brutal beyond endurance. Have our Southern enemies become uncivilized? and have they forgot the courtesies of war? Never, before. have we heard of the enemy firing upon the wounded as they were being carried off the field of battle and murdering those who were found by the roadside, exhausted and almost dead from over exertion. We repeat again, who can read of this, and not feel his blood boil with rage and indignation at the inhuman warfare carried on by the rebels? Should we show them any quarters? Do they deserve any?

☞ Since the smoke of the great battle at Bull's Run has passed away, we can see how bravely the true friends of the Union measured every inch of the ground with the Rebels. Never did men fight more bravely. The Rebels with a much greater number, and with all the advantages against us, it is surprising that we did not lose more men. The Rebel loss is at least two to our one; and if our whole army under the command of the brave McDowell, could have had ground to meet the enemy, the victory would have been overwhelming for the Union. The second trial of strength will result in the complete route of the Rebels. Who doubts it?

The Star Spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

A VERY HANDSOME AND VALUABLE PRESENT.—We have received from Hon. William Montgomery, Member of Congress from Washington District, the "Reports of Explorations and Surveys to ascertain the most practicable and ecomical route for a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean," in two large volumes. These volumes contain a large number of beautiful plates. Also, four volumes of pub. doc. Such valuable presents are seldom received by the country printer.

THE THREE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.—Most of three months' regiments are now returning home. New companies and regiments will immediately be formed, and a large majority of the men will return to the army within twenty days. With all the bad treatment they have received, they will not feel contented at home when their country calls.

☞ The 9th and 11th Regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers, from camp Wright, Pittsburgh, passed through this place, for Harrisburg, on Tuesday evening. They did not know their destination from that place. We presume however, they will be marched down to "Dixie's land" as soon as possible. They were a hardy looking set of men, and hailed from Allegheny, Westmoreland, Cambria, Indiana and Armstrong counties. A telegraphic dispatch was received at this place about half an hour before the train arrived, asking the citizens of this place to feed the soldiers. The news had scarcely time to get around town before the train arrived, when about nine hundred men were fed until satisfied. They spoke in high terms of the citizens of Huntingdon, and said they received better treatment here than they had since they left their homes. The 11th regiment were also fed and spoke in glowing terms of "ye ancient borough," and said they would always remember the good-looking and patriotic ladies, and promised to give a good account of themselves.

We have not kept an account of the number of Regiments fed at this place, but taking the word of soldiers for it, we are safe in saying that Huntingdon has fed more soldiers than any other town in the State. True, sometimes we are left a little short of provisions for family use for a few hours, but every one feels anxious to feed the the brave soldier "boys" to the last crust of bread. Our good citizens are willing to feed more, but they would prefer having a few hours notice to make preparations for such large arrivals.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. J. L. Holmes will preach in the Baptist Church, in this place, on Sabbath evening next.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR, exhibiting the surrounding country, the approaches by sea and land to the Capitol of the United States, and military ports, forts &c., just published and for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Price 25 cents. Every person taking an interest in the movements of our army should have one of these maps.

The Great Battle Beyond Centreville.

[Special War Correspondence of the Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1861.

Centreville is a small village about four miles from Bull's Run, and within seven or eight miles of Manassas Gap Junction, the centre of General Beauregard's position as commander-in chief of the rebel forces. It commands a magnificent view—one seldom seen in the eastern part of Virginia. The approach from Fairfax Court House is through a succession of hills, covered in many parts with dense forests of timber, and occasionally showing evidences of civilization in large wheat fields, small aristocratic mansions, and ungathered crops of new mown hay. The plain beyond Centreville is an extensive one, and will be memorable in his tory as the scene of the greatest battle ever fought on the American continent. It is bounded by the Blue Ridge, whose shelving and uneven summit faintly lines the horizon. It is watered by streams which rise in the mountain and flow into the Potomac, and is divided into fields of grain, pasture and meadow. At almost regular intervals the plain itself ascends into gradually sloping hillocks, most of which are covered with timber.—Towards Occoquan especially the country is densely wooded, and we can but occasionally see a road or a field, even with the aid of the most powerful glass.

In this romantic and beautiful district, the rebels had determined to show their first organized opposition to the Federal Government. Fairfax, Alexandria, and the intervening points were *but mere picket stations*, as it were, intended only as a menace and a monitor. Their occupation by the Government forces was but weakly contested, and they were illy defended. The great body of the Southern levies have been centred at Manassas, skirting Bull's Run, Brentsville, Butler's Ford, Centreville, and the Occoquan River. Nature has been lavish in strengthening this district as a defensive position. Immediately before Manassas there is a succession of equidistant hills, in front of which there is said to be a ravine so deep and so thickly wooded that it is passable to an army only at two points, and those two, gorges which a company of men could almost defend against a whole army. Months of preparation have enabled Gen. Beauregard to add to these natural defences others of a more important nature. These defences were said, by Southern journals, to be a line of forts, two miles in extent, zig-zag in form, with angles, salients, bastions, casemates, and everything properly belonging to the art of fortifications. In addition to this, the country is admirably adapted to the subsistence and entrenchment of troops in numbers as large as they can easily be manœuvred on the battle-field.

To drive the rebels from this position has been the intention of the government in all its operations along the Potomac shore. Such a course has been a necessity, as at Manassas the commanding officer holds the key to the surrounding country, and so long as the rebel flag is floating over it, the flag of the Union could never be respected in Western Virginia. The duty of driving these traitors from this position has been assigned to Gen. McDowell; and, in pursuance of this purpose, Gen. McDowell has extended his base-line of operations to Centreville. The assault on Bull's Run was a part of his plan and a prelude to the great engagement of Sunday. Bull's Run is nothing more than a small stream which crosses the road from Centreville, constituting a kind of ravine, and is buried between dense masses of forest and shrubbery. In this woodland a powerful battery had been constructed to oppose any attempt of the Government forces to threaten Manassas. It was the advanced battery of the great line of rebel batterles extending to the Junction. The action on Friday did not succeed in its capture, and in order to avoid the great and unnecessary loss of life which the success of such an effort would entail, it was determined, in the operations of Sunday, to avoid it as much as possible—to extend the line against Manassas by a more northerly route from Centreville, and to take it by a *flank movement, or compel the enemy* to abandon his position. This latter result was accomplished, and the battery was abandoned.

The telegraph has told you of the forces engaged in this great battle—of their numbers, their discipline, the officers they serve under, and the States they represent. In this letter, it is more my purpose to give you an account of the engagement as it appeared to me, of the results achieved, the unsuccessful gallantry of our forces, and the unfortunate issue of our arms.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, July 21, 1861, the central column of Gen. McDowell's division moved from their encampment, on this side of Centreville, and took the main road leading to Manassas Junction. It was early morning when they moved over the hill, one or two of the New York regiments leading the advance. The order to move was received with great enthusiasm, and as our brave soldiers went over the hills, under the soft light of the moon, it was with an alacrity and an enthusiasm creditable to their bravery and patriotism. The march was slow and cautious, for on descending into the plain which overlooked the field of battle, the repeated succession of small ravines and suspicious looking clumps of bushes rendered a constant vigilance necessary to guard against ambuscades and masked batteries. The intention of the movement appeared not so much an invitation to a general engagement on the part of the Federal forces as a desire to clear the woods of masked batteries and extend our base line of operations to a point within some four miles of Manassas Junction, with the intention of making a general movement in the course of a few days.

Daybreak still found our troops on the march and, after a short interval allowed for rest and refreshment, in the cool of the morning, they continued their progress. Bull's Run, the scene of the former engagement, was avoided, our troops leaving it to the left. There was a fear that a masked battery might be in existence in a large clump of woodland which covered the hillside, and a large cannon, sent on in advance, threw one or two 32 pounders among the bushes. No reply was provoked and the army moved on.—Before the advance had passed this position, the rear guard of the army were still coming up from their camps, and marching through Centreville.—The long line of infantry, artillery and cavalry seemed endless, and the glittering of the muskets, the waving of our colors the gay uniforms of the men, *and the different movements* each regiment executed, formed a picturesque, a pleasing, and, in view of the coming conflict, its dangers, and even its glory, we might say a painful spectacle.

Different parts of the plain and surrounding country are irrigated and *intersected by narrow, and in many* places, deep, turbid, angry and unfordable streams. The bridges, which were erected for the convenience of the people, had been removed to impede the movement of our forces.—The main bridge, crossing the stream above Centreville, which forms, in the course of its windings, the Bull's Run, had been undermined by the rebel troops, and in order to avoid the consequences of a disaster or a delay at this place, the line of march was changed to a fordable position above the Run. Captain Alexander, of the engineer corps, had, however, prepared pontoons for their transportation had pontoons been at all necessary.

At about five miles from Centreville the battle commenced, our troops encountering a masked battery in a wheat field. The engagement at first was hardly anything more than a skirmish, the design of the Federal forces being to draw their opponents into the open field where a fair fight could be secured. The artillery met the battery, and in a little while its guns were silenced, and the retreat of those commanding it covered with a body of infantry, whose sharp and incessant fire of musketry was promptly answered by our forces, who succeeded in driving them off the field at a great loss on the part of the rebels from our well-directed fire from the small arms, and the loss of a few of the Federal force, who fell before the cannon balls of the battery, when it first opened its sudden and well-directed fire. Among the first to fall was the gallant Haggerty, Lieut. Col. of the New York 69th. He was shot by a pistol-ball and instantly killed.

It was shortly after 9 o'clock when the engagement first commenced, and from that period until in the afternoon at 5 o'clock, the roar of cannon and musketry was incessant. The day was warm and sultry, and for miles the roads were covered with dust, which rose in columns at the discharge of the ordnance, and floated heavily through the air, choking the men and blinding the horses. From the hill at Centreville the view extends along a succession of woody hills. The road from Brentsville or the Occoquan could be easily seen with a spy-glass, and along this road large bodies of infantry and an occasional troop of cavalry could be descried anxiously moving toward the rebel camp. The road to Manassas was partly visible, and although it was difficult to distinguish the forces, the occasional appearance of a Secession flag indicated that Beauregard had reinforced Gen. Johnson, who was commanding, and that, instead of awaiting the arrival of McDowell at Manassas, he had determined to throw *forward his forces, and fight the battle* for empire in Eastern Virginia, in the hills of Prince William county.

As the day advanced, the firing became louder and more incessant. For miles around there seemed to be a constant roar of artillery, and clouds of ascending dust and smoke. The scene from Centreville was extremely picturesque. To the casual observer, it looked more like a company of citizens at a military review rather than the deadly contest of two great armies. As we proceeded along the road, there were *more signs of bustle and military* activity. The heavy baggage wagons, laden with food and ammunition, covered the road for a mile or two.—Around them, sullen sentinels slowly marched, swearing at the destiny which kept their bayonets a mere guard over flour, biscuits, powder and percussion caps. Occasionally, an anxious soldier might be seen stopping every traveller, begging to know the slightest intelligence of the battle, and asking fondly whether he knew how the Maine, the Vermont, or the New York boys, as the case may be, were making out; whether Death had been dealing largely in their ranks, or whether in this great hour of Death their comrades were passing unscathed amid its unimaginable terrors and unutterable woe. "How are the 69th?" "Do you know if the Michigan boys are doing their duty?" "How about the Zouaves?" "Do the Pet Lambs show game?" "Are the rebels going back?" "Is the old flag still up?" and questions similar are anxiously and frantically asked of every passer-by who may seem to know the slightest incident of the battle. In one instance I saw a sick man tottering leisurely along the road. His form was fair and frail, his features brown with exposure and thin with care and excitement, and in all respects he seemed to be more fitted for the sick chamber. And yet his story was one which cannot be told too often. He had been sick, he said, some days, because he couldn't stand the exposure to the elements, but he had kept up because he thought there might be a battle, and he wanted to do his duty. But the battle did not come, and he grew worse and worse, and at last the doctor sent him to the hospital. And as he lay he heard the cannon, and he rose and tottered forth, and was tottering to the seat of war, that he might get a musket from a comrade, and join in the contest. Simple, plain, *heartful* incidents like these go to show the deep and honest and patriotic feeling which inspires our brave soldiery.

As we drew nearer the field evidences of death were more striking.—About half a mile from the immediate scene of hostilities the first shelter for the wounded had been obtained. A low, white frame house stood on the side of a road, covered with a few trees, surrounded by a garden of blooming roses, and neatly enclosed in rough white palings. It was the house *of a plain Virginia farmer*, but the necessities of war converted his home into an hospital. The well in front was guarded by soldiers. The chambers, the kitchen, the parlor, the porch, and the shade under the trees were occupied by wounded men, some moaning sadly, some bearing their agony in heroic silence, and others beseeching the doctor to place them out of the reach of pain, and occasionally one asking faintly for a cup of water. In the meantime the doctors ran hither and thither, binding, trepanning, amputating, probing and soothing, assisted by the old Virginian, a blunt specimen of a son of the Old Dominion, who, assisted by his family, was assiduous to relieve the *miseries of that fearful day.* The soldiers had crawled around his well, and broken in his fences, and overrun his house. The flowers no longer bloomed in the garden, but, crushed and broken, they gave forth their fragrance under the bruising feet of the soldiers. Where the roses had grown in the morning dead men lay at noon.

As noon approached, it was evident the battle would be general. Regiment after regiment wheeled from the column, and on the right and left and front the sound of firing became more and more incessant. The anxiety among those in the vicinity was intense. It was evident that the battle would be hotly contested; that the secessionists were far more numerous than we had expected, and that, with the advantage of a strongly defended natural position, artillery of wonderful range, and well-practised gunners, they would not give the United States forces a victory except at the most fearful cost. Our men had driven them from a field into the woods, and from the woods into a field beyond, and a road which crossed between the woods which skirted the extreme line of the battle-field.

As the hours passed on the fight became more and more terrific. The fortunes of the day began to waver, especially as the Federal troops did not seem to gain any material advantage, and only made their advances slowly, laboriously, and at a great loss of life. The rebels were strongly entrenched behind masked batteries of rifled cannon. They seemed to be innumerable. Again and again our men charged upon them, only to find when they had dislodged them in one place they had re-appeared in another, until at last the Federal forces were compelled to fall on their faces to avoid the swift messengers of death. It was found, too, that the rebel forces largely outnumbered those of the Republic. I have no means of knowing the exact strenth of either of the armies, but the best authorities state that the Secessionists numbered 70,000, while at no time had Gen. McDowell in action as many as 40,000. Our troops were mainly infantry; our batteries as a general thing were small, and although well managed, they were no match for the cannon of larger calibre manned by the rebels.

The fight continued until after five o'clock, without exhibiting material result. The rebels had most decidedly the advantage in position and guns, and they used it with fearful effect.—The bravery of our troops was superhuman, but what bravery could meet the unerring and unceasing cannon which came sweeping from almost every tree or heap of brush? Our men unmasked them, battery upon battery, only to find their lessened ranks were unequal to the task. A retreat was commenced by a New York regiment, and very soon became general. In vain General McDowell *endeavored to rally his forces.* They retreated up the Centreville road in good order until charged upon by the Secession cavalry and artillery, when they broke their lines and pushed towards Fairfax Court House in a disorderly column.

The weary troops kept up the retreat past Centreville, but a reserve brigade held that town. In this brigade was the only Pennsylvania regiment on the field—the Twenty-seventh, Col. Max Einstein commanding. They were quartered in a field, about five miles from the scene of action, where they remained during the battle.—Much dissatisfaction was expressed by the men that they could not join in the fight. When the order came to form in line, it was greeted with loud cheers and the manifestation of the greatest enthusiasm by the men.—When last heard from, they were at Centreville, but had not taken any part in the action.

Colonel James Cameron, of the New York Seventy-Ninth, was killed shortly before the retreat commenced. He was endeavoring to rally his men at the time, and was shot through the breast with a rifle-ball. He acted through the engagement with coolness and courage, and died gallantly discharging his duty. J. R. Y.

Further Interesting Particulars.

[From the Washington National Republican of the 23d.]

We have already heard hundreds of instances of the most unrelenting barbarities shown towards the Federal troops—indeed, one of the rebel prisoners, captured by the New York Seventy-first regiment, states that they had positive orders to show no quarter to any one. A large number of our wounded soldiers were run through with bayonets as they lay bleeding on the field of battle—and particularly was this done to the Fire Zouaves, on *whom they seemed to have a particular* spite. We have heard of many other instances in which ambulances containing wounded men were fired upon.

The charge upon our wounded and flying men, by the enemy's Black Horse cavalry, Capt. Asaph, of Alexandria—of which Wise has so often boasted—is an act well calculated to cover the Southern name with shame and disgrace forever. As they advanced towards the Fire Zouaves, they were met by a heavy fire, from that gallant band, when they shouted out to the Zouaves that they had made a mistake—that they were shooting their own friends—at the same time displaying the Stars and Strips.

A number of the Zouaves, thinking a mistake might have been made, started to their relief, when the flag was thrown down and a terrific sortie made upon them. But their treachery met with a swift and terrible retribution. The muskets of the Zouaves were again turned upon them, and they were fairly cut to pieces, only six of them being left out of six hundred.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

The ensign of the First Rhode Island regiment was shot through the head and killed during the early part of the engagement, when a brave young fellow belonging to the same regiment, sprang forward, seized the colors and waved them in the air. A minute later, he too fell dead to the ground, pierced with a bullet.

During the engagement, Governor Sprague, who was always in the thickest of the fight, had two horses shot under him. Each time, as he fell to the ground, he would coolly take up his carbine, and bring a rebel to the ground.

Col. Burnside seemed to bear a charmed life. The bullets were constantly whizzing past him, some of them even passing through his hat, and yet he escaped without a scratch.

The Fire Zouaves advanced to the charge with deafening cheers for the Union, and were exposed to a galling fire from the batteries, to the fire of the Louisiana Zouaves, and also to the attack of the rebel Black Horse—all of which they stood with a heroism of which the history of the world presents few parallels. At each fire, as they would perceive the rebels fall, they would exclaim, "Ellsworth."

The color sergeant of the Second Maine regiment, W. B. Dean, and who bore the flag presented to the regiment by the ladies of California was killed with the flag in his hands. A. V. Moore, of Company K, one of the color guard, was severely wounded. The flag was taken possession of by the rebels, but was finally regained after a desperate struggle.

A poor little drummer boy was cut completely in two by a canister shot, which struck him just under the arms. A piercing "Oh!" emitted in childish treble, the soldiers who were near him say, was a sound that will ring in their ears for life.

Among the disasters of the day were two very serious ones from the firing into each other, by mistake, of our own regiments. The Eighth New York regiment was badly cut up either by the Fourteenth or Twenty-fifth regiments of the same State. The Sixty-ninth New York regiment had one company destroyed almost to a man by a fire from our own forces.

Unfortunate as were these disasters to us, they were far more than counterbalanced by the heavy fire poured into the Secessionists by their own batteries at various times during the day.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, had a horse *shot from under him.*

Lieut. Col. Haggerty, of the New York Sixty-ninth, is believed to have been the first man killed. He was a good officer and a brave man. When this regiment went into action, they threw away their coats, and some of them their shoes, so as to be unencumbered. As they charged on the enemy, everything gave way before them.—They have covered themselves with glory.

Just as the Federal troops were about to retreat, Colonel Heintzelman rode *up to where the Zouaves were*, and asked them to follow him, exclaiming, "My brave Zouaves, you've well," when one of them replied, "Heintzelman, you are a brave man, and we would as leave follow you as soon as any man, but we will not be cut up this way. We have seen a brave Colonel, but not a General."

Captain William G. Moore, of this city, was on the ground as a spectator, and, in the hottest of the fight, was observed to go to the body of a soldier, who had just been shot down, and undo his accoutrements and take his musket, with which he went into the ranks of the Zouaves, and fought as hard as any on the field until the panic. Several other citizens were observed, with other regiments, fighting as hard as any of the soldiers.

THE PROBABLE LOSS.

A United States orderly, who was constantly galloping over the field, and who had good opportunities of knowing, estimates the Federal loss, in actual battle at 700 killed, and 1,200 wounded. He makes no calculation of those who were so cruelly treated after the battle was really ended.

From what we are able to learn, we think the Secession loss may fairly be stated at nearly three thousand killed, and five thousand wounded.

It is believed that our loss in artillery has amounted to twenty-nine pieces, being Rickett's, Griffin's, Arnold's, Carlisle's and the Rhode Island batteries (excepting one piece.)

From General Patterson's Army.

[Correspondence of the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

HARPER'S FERRY, July 22, 1861.—This strong-hold is now occupied by part of our forces, the remainder being at Key's Ferry, on the Shenandoah river, four miles above this. To our surprise we left Charlestown yesterday morning, and arrived here, where we expect to remain until the men whose term of service expires soon will be discharged. An effort to induce these men to remain ten days was made by General Patterson, but it generally failed, the men showing by their vote that they would go home if they had to return immediately; indeed, we all believe that two thirds of us will return in a few weeks. Some regiments will stay at their posts until relieved by the new recruits, as all but 230 of the Pennsylvania First have done; the remainder going home by different routes, leaving their arms and accoutrements in the arsenal here, if they go by railroad, and taking them along if if they go Via Hagerstown.

The Second and Twenty-third Regiments have gone by Baltimore, the Seventh to Hagerstown, and the thirteenth, Ninth and Sixteenth are crossing the river which has to be forded at a depth of three or four feet. Between this place and Charlestown traces of the rebel's presence remain in the piles of telegraph wire lying by the road side, the demolished poles and the blockaded railway. The destruction of property we have witnessed in our travels is immense, from the ruined locomotives and bridges at Martinsburg by the way of Charlestown to the ruins at Harper's Ferry, the path of war has been visible.

The destroyed grain fields, which often bear no evidence of having ever produced a blade of grass, were of usual occurrence, and the silence and inactivity which pervades the soil from the Potomac westward, tells to the observer that Virginia reaps the reward of her folly. It is not unusual to see women and men in tears at the prospect before them. On our entering Charlestown, the women were outrageous, often refusing to furnish us with food on any conditions. One who might have been a blade of the F. F. V's, and who was intelligent enough to speak more rational, said she had three sons in the rebel army and only desired to have three more to send; also that she longed to have the heads of Lincoln and General Scott in a charger. They seem to have been ignorant of their own weakness, and now lament and acknowledge the superiority of our forces in every respect. The place of interest to our soldiers was the spot where died the old veteran, John Brown; it was visited by hundreds daily, and although nothing remains, in a corn field, to mark the spot where he was executed, a tree which stood near was sufficient to furnish relics in the bits of wood, by which to remember it. This tree is so much mutilated, deprived of limbs and growth that it will wave over the spot no more but stand, blasted like the town, a monument to the scenes enacted there in the past. A citizen who had made a yard gate out of part of the scaffold, has been losing it gradually since our arrival. Everything relative to the execution was seized upon with avidity, and converted into small pieces.

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—AUGUST TERM '61.

FIRST WEEK.		
J. & J. A. Hagerty	vs	Thomas Weston.
J. A. Hagerty	vs	Same.
James Gordon	vs	Cresswell Williams.
SECOND WEEK.		
M. Robinson for use	vs	William McClure.
William Crotsley	vs	M. Martin et al.
Thomas Weston Jr,	vs	Thomas Weston.
Peter Van Devander	vs	John McComb.
Jacob Cresswell	vs	C. Broadstone.
John D. Wright	vs	James Templeton.
Kessler, Eby, & Co	vs	Wm. Meredith et al.

W. C. WAGONER, Prothonotary.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Hunt., July 26. 1861.

GRAND JURORS.

Jacob Baker, carpenter, Alexandria.
Brice Blair, gentleman, Dublin.
Jesse Cook, farmer, Carbon.
Asahel Evans, farmer, Henderson.
John Geissinger, teacher, Penn.
Adam Gehrett, farmer, Cassville.
Moses Hamer, farmer, Walker.
Francis Holler, blacksmith, Brady.
Richard D Heck, farmer, Cromwell.
John W Houck, farmer, Tod.
William Huey, farmer, Dublin.
Joel Isenberg, farmer, Porter.
William Lewis, printer, Huntingdon.
Andrew Mattern, wagon-maker, West.
William Miller, farmer, West.
David McMurtrie, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Thos. E Orbison, merchant, Cromwell.
Elliot Robley, farmer, Brady.
George Sipes, merchant, Dublin.
Samuel M Stewart, farmer, Jackson.
George Siever, farmer, Union.
Jackson White, laborer, Huntingdon.
Thomas Weston Esq, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Wm. B. Zeigler, gentleman, Huntingdon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Joshua Brown, farmer, Springfield.
John Brooks, laborer, Jackson.
Samuel Brooks, J. P., Carbon.
Andrew Brumbaugh, teacher, Penn.
John Booth, teacher, Springfield.
Ephraim Burket, farmer, Morris.
William E Corbin, farmer, Juniata.
Josiah Cunningham, former, Barree.
Oliver Colegate, farmer, Shirley.
Thomas Dean, farmer, Juniata.
Joseph Fisher, farmer, Tod.
William Glass, carpenter, Jackson.
Adolphus Graffius, tinner, Warriorsmark.
David Grazer, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Hays Hamilton, manager, Franklin.
Thomas Hall, mechanic, Hopewell.
Luther Hileman, farmer, Cromwell.
Stitt Harper, farmer, Dublin.
Joseph Knode, farmer, Porter.
Jacob Ketterman, farmer, Clay.
Robert Laird, farmer, Porter.
David Lynn, farmer, Hopewell.
Henry Mark, farmer, Juniata.
James Martin, farmer, Porter.
Ebenezer Magill, farmer, Jackson.
John McCool, farmer, Barree.
L A Myers, carpenter, Shirleysburg.
William Moore, merchant, Alexandria.
John F Miller, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Graffus Miller, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Lewis Meredith, shoemaker, Huntingdon.
James Magill, farmer, Barree.
Perry Moore, farmer, Morris.
Andrew G. Neff, farmer, Penn.
William Orr, farmer, Tell.
John M Oaks, farmer, West.
John Porter, farmer, Henderson.
George Porter, gentleman, Franklin.
Samuel Powell, farmer, Jackson.
George Roland, farmer, Cass.
George Reynolds, carpenter, Franklin.
Robert Sackets, laborer, Warriorsmark.
Henry Swoope, farmer, Walker.
Michael Sprankle, farmer, Porter.
Joel Thompkins, carpenter, Shirleysburg.
Miller Wallace, carpenter, Brady.
John Watson, laborer, Franklin.
Richard Wills, carpenter, Warriorsmark.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Henry Barrick, mason, Penn.
Rudolph Breneman, farmer, Juniata.
John Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell.
David Douglass, farmer, Shirley.
John H Davis, laborer, Jackson.
Martin Flenner, wagon-maker, Walker.
Jeremiah Grazier, farmer, Warriorsmark.
William Geissenger, farmer, Juniata.
George Green, farmer, Oneida.
Jacob Goodman, farmer, Brady.
Steven Gorsuch, farmer, Oneida.
Charles Green, J. P. Oneida.
William Hileman, farmer, Morris.
John Hamilton, lumberman, Carbon.
Thomas Huston, jr., farmer, Jackson.
Richard Heck, farmer, Cromwell.
John Huey, farmer, Brady.
James Harkness, laborer, Jackson.
George Horton, farmer, Carbon.
Adam Keith, farmer, Tod.
Thomas Lock, farmer, Springfield.
Alexander McNeal, farmer, Clay.
Thompson Morain, farmer, Porter.
John McDonald, distiller, Brady.
Jeremiah Nearhoof, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Benjamin L Neff, miller, West.
Benjamin K Neff, farmer, West.
Benjamin Ramsey, farmer, Springfield.
William Rex, clerk, Union.
A R Stewart, merchant, Brady.
George A Steel, gentleman, Huntingdon.
David Stouffer, farmer, West.
John Stem, farmer, Jackson.
Wm M Thompson, farmer, Brady.
Joshua Williamson, farmer, West.
John Withers, manager, Jackson.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

	July 22
Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$4,75@5,50
Common and Superfine	$4,50@4,75
Rye Flour	$3,25
Corn Meal	$2,62½
Extra White Wheat	$1,15@1,20
Fair and Prime Red	$1,12@1,14
Rye	58c
Corn, prime Yellow	53
Oats	29
Cloverseed, ℔ 64 lbs	$4,50@4,75
Timothy	$2,75@2,87

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ℔ bbl	$5,75
Extra do ℔ cwt	3,00
White Wheat	1,10
Red Wheat	1,00
Rye	45
Corn	45
Oats	20
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,00
Butter	10
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	11

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &C., and BAILEY'S FIXTURES. A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP DAYTON, New Creek, Va.
July 21, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—This morning I had the pleasure of receiving a copy of your paper, and I thought it my duty to pencil a few lines to you, informing you of our whereabouts, and what we are doing. At present we are stationed at a small village on the banks of the Potomac. We, (Scott Infantry) are quartered in a large shoe factory, and have a full run of the establishment. There are two companies quartered at the house of Col. McDonald, an officer in the rebel army, and methinks he would like to raise some of our noses if he knew how—but that is what beats old Jeff himself.

A dispatch, I understand, has just been received, stating that we are very soon to be scattered at different points, by companies. We are ready and willing, for one of our companies can drive off two companies of the rebels; at least they have done so heretofore.

The telegraph wire which was cut down at this place by the enemy, about two weeks ago, was fixed yesterday, and we can now get immediate news from headquarters.

It is a disgraceful sight to see how the rebels have destroyed property and burnt bridges. A few days before our arrival they had been visiting the *farm-houses and stores*, stealing horses, provisions and goods of all kinds. The store that is now used as our post-office, was broke open, and four thousand dollars worth of goods taken, and carried horseback to Romney; but we soon put a stop to that sort of fun.—The rebels are scattered all around us, spying into our camp, and trying to find out our movements, but precious little good will it do them.

Our tents are all in Maryland, but we do not need them at present, as the "Seceshers" have left us plenty of good houses to live in. The Union citizens of this place rejoiced exceedingly upon our arrival in their midst. They appeared as if they would never get over it. I went out in the country yesterday, about a mile and a half, for the purpose of getting my dinner, and was told by the family with whom I stopped, that when we left, they would leave also. Such is the feeling of some of the folks here, but the number is *very* few. A lieutenant of one of the rebel companies which are prowling about this neighborhood, was shot a few days since by one of our men. He is buried a few yards from our house. The cause of his being killed was on account of his commanding an old gray-headed Union man, who was walking quietly along, to be shot, *just because he was a Union man!* The lieutenant was overheard to say, "shoot him down, don't spare him."

We have plenty of provisions now; and if we should become short, we have a *way in which to obtain more.* We have good drinking water, and the Potomac for a wash-tub in which to wash our shirts. I consider we are well supplied.

Our camp still continues in good health, and we are fat—not ragged—but "tarnal sassy." I must close my scribbling, with a promise of trying to do better in the future, and writing oftener. CUBA.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., July 21, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—Not having written home since leaving Martinsburg, and having some spare time to-day, I will endeavor to write you a few lines, giving an account of the movements and doing of our column since leaving the good town of Martinsburg.

On Monday morning before the break of day, we were *en route* for what we supposed Winchester *via* Bunker Hill. Arriving at the latter place, it was our good fortune to try one of Major Doubleday's big guns.—A shot or two from said gun, and a charge of bayonets from one brigade, caused the rebel cavalry and infantry which was encamped there, to disperse immediately, leaving their tents behind them, which we occupied until Wednesday, when we again took up our line of march. The rebels deserve credit for knowing how to erect good tents or wigwams out of the boughs and branches of cedar and pine. Our boys have profited by the sight of them, and can now erect a shelter from the sun and rain, about as well as if they belonged to a tribe of Esquimaux.

Before marching, we received two days rations, and had our canteens filled. The advance of our army started, and arrived at this place at four o'clock, P. M.; the rear arriving at 10 or after. There is quite a crowd of us, stringing out for a distance of 5 miles. Major Doubleday is always in advance, and cares as much for the secessionists as a monkey does about his mother.—I have it from good authority that he is getting tired of following them to their camps, and letting them run off. His plan is to follow up our successes, and move more rapidly; but as no doubt, Gen. Patterson is acting under orders, he deems it prudent to await the final blow, and not advance beyond the points assigned by our old chieftain. It is creditable to us for being successful thus far, but we have still work to do before we go home, in cutting off their retreat from Manassas.

The time of the three months' volunteers is daily expiring, and they are moving forward by way of Harper's Ferry. You at home will doubtless think it strange that such should be the case, but when the truth is revealed of the manner in which our Pennsylvania Volunteers have been treated, no one will lay the charge of cowardice to them. While the volunteers of other States are well provided with tents, we have but three to a company. They have a full complement; they are provided with wagons for the sick, while we have but eleven for the regiment, and half of them are taken up with the Quartermaster's goods. They have good, substantial clothing and blankets, we, flimsy, ragged, good-for-nothing articles of "*wearing apparel*," such as the poorest citizen would not wear at home. Other States have paid their soldiers monthly, but we have not received a "red" yet. You will doubtless ask, do we blame our county; we answer no, but our State Department is the cause of the trouble, and there it will lay forever, as a disgrace to the men in power in Pennsylvania in 1861.

Our government rations are good; we were fortunate in getting a good man for Quartermaster—Capt. Rice, of Scranton. He will carry with him the good will of every soldier of the 15th, and as an honest, faithful officer, will have his reward, should we ever reach Pennsylvania; I wish I could say so for *all* our officers—but I must forbear for the present; but there is a "good time coming."

I sincerely regret that our regiments are leaving now; they are certainly wrong. We are only asked to stay a week longer, which our Brigade will do.

Gen. Negley addressed his Brigade last evening on that subject, and while speaking, tears were seen trickling down his cheeks. Said he, "Soldiers, remember Valley Forge, and the bloody foot tracks," and then pointing to the stars and stripes, said, "my boys that is the same flag!" Cheer after cheer greeted it and him. Thank God, we have a General to lead us in whom we have confidence. We all idolize him; and a good brave man he is. Kind to his soldiers; strict in discipline; always about, knowing every minute what transpire in his Brigade. He will be one of the heroes of our country. I feel sure the future historian will have to record him, as one of her brave defenders. Had he been commander of this column, Winchester would have been ours ere this.

Our future movements you will know ere you receive this. Manassas must be taken, and we will act our part on the battle-field.

The amusing incidents, I will leave for hereafter and hope to make your sides shake with some good ones which I can tell about the Irish Brigade.—We are encamped next to them. I did not like them at first, but cannot help but do so now, after the many good yarns listened to, and nearly split my sides with laughter. Like all the sons of "Old Erin," they are good, warm-hearted men, and are considered amongst the bravest in our army.

You may expect us home in two weeks. Hoping that God who rules the destinies of nations may give us success, and our government be again restored to its once happy condition,

I remain yours, D. W.

P. S.—Charlestown is the place where old Brown was hung. The soldiers are cutting up the tree under which he was hung, for the purpose of *making canes, boxes, &c.* For my part, I consider it rather "small potatoes," as he was hung for the same thing the secession leaders are guilty of—*Treason*. D. W.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

PARADISE FURNACE, July 15.

FRIEND LEWIS:—Perceiving this township very unfrequently noticed in the columns of the "GLOBE,"—which evidently should not be—I determined to take upon myself the responsibility of representing it with its statistical peculiarities, &c., by way of local correspondence. I would not, however, venture to give a description in detail of this township, but will endeavor so far as practical, to give a mere summary account. Tod township is comprised principally of Trough Creek Valley, extending longitudinally north and south, exhibiting a very fertile and fruitful section; well watered and timbered and abounding in all the necessaries of agricultural pursuits.—Trough Creek is the principal stream, which, taking a northerly course pursues its ever-changing and tortuous way through rocky precipices and mountain gorges of the most romantic sublimity, emptying, finally, into the "sparkling waters" of the Raystown Branch.

The citizens of this valley are a hardy, thriving and intelligent set of people, and principally devoted to the agricultural interests; which, as a test of their knowledge and ability in the art, look at the invariable amount of grain produced annually.

We have nine schools in this township, open regularly every winter during the term of four months, and the public sentiment is very favorable to the cause of education. Institutes were regularly held during the winter session, in which citizens and directors participated.

The President's Message was received and read with great pleasure.—He speaks very ably of our National troubles and difficulties, of the besieging of the forts, arsenals, navy-yards, &c., by the Rebel Government of the Confederate States. He also urges upon Congress the necessity of placing at once into the hands of the Government, an armed force amply sufficient to make the contest a decisive one, and bring the South under the absolute control of the Federal Government.

We are all good Union men,—ever ready to stand by the "Flag of our country," and willing to die in defence of that form of Government, devised by the wisdom of our fathers, and sustained until the present day by loyal and conservative Administrations.

And, although that good old Flag has been treated with insolence and stained by the hands of domestic foes and unmitigated traitors, it is yet to be believed that it will ere long wave in triumph and unsullied glory throughout the length and breadth of our American Province.

Fearing lest I might intrude upon your good-natured readers' patience, I shall close for the present. More anon.

Yours &c., PARVENU.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

July 27.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$4,75@5,50
Common and Superfine	$4,00@4,75
Rye Flour	$3,22½
Corn Meal	$2,62½
Extra White Wheat	$1,17@1,25
Fair and Prime Red	$1,12@1,13
Rye	58c
Corn, prime Yellow	53
Oats	31
Cloverseed, ₱ 64 lbs	$4 50@4,75
Timothy	$2,75@2,87

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$5.75
Extra do ₱ cwt	3.00
White Wheat	1.10
Red Wheat	1.00
Rye	45
Corn	45
Oats	20
Cloverseed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.00
Butter	10
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	11

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of David Mountain, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., will expose to Public Sale, on

FRIDAY, August 9th, 1861,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, viz:—The Mansion Tract of said deceased, containing about 80 acres; all cleared but seven acres. The improvements are a good two story dwelling house, with basement, double log barn and other outbuildings, together with a fine lot of fruit trees. The land is in a good state of cultivation. This farm is one of the best in the locality, being partly river bottom. It is bounded on the east by the Juniata River, on the south by John and George Berkstresser, and on the north and west by Jacob Weaver.

Also, in connection with and as part of the Mansion Farm, one other tract of Timber Land, containing 80 acres more or less, adjoining Juniata River on the east, *Jacob Weaver on the south, J. T. Shirley & Bro. on the* west, and Patterson on the north. This land lies within one mile of the Mansion tract, is well timbered and the two parcels make a very desirable property.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with the interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

NATHAN WHITE,
July 23, 1861. Administrator.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—

A regular annual meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, will be held in the Court House, on Tuesday evening, of the August Court, (13th prox.) In addition to the regular business connected with the Society, the following committees appointed at the last meeting are expected to report on the different subjects assigned them, viz.: Best and most economical fence for the Huntingdon county farmers—John S. Isett, T. H. Cremer and Hays Hamilton Esqs. committee. Best method of improving the breed of cattle in this county—Geo. Jackson, Esq., (of Jackson,) Maj. Wm. Moore and John Rhodes committee. *Best method of improving the breed of sheep*—Maj. Wm. Moore, David Rupert and Elisha Shoemaker committee. Committee on premiums—G. Miller Jacob Miller, Thomas Fisher, A. W. Benedict and David Dunn.

By order of the society,
R. McDIVITT,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Huntingdon July 23, 1861. Sec'y.

J. WEICHSELBAUM,
OPTICIAN AND OCULIST
FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully informs the citizens of HUNTINGDON and vicinity, that he has opened a ROOM at the Franklin House, where he offers for sale

SPECTACLES,

OF EVERY VARIETY, SIZE AND QUALITY. A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel, and tortoise-shell frames, and a new and improved assortment of periscopic and parabola ground flint Glasses, of his own manufacture.

He would particularly call the attention of the public, to his Spectacles for *NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS*, and for persons who have been operated upon for the cataract of the eye, and to his new kind of Glasses and Conservers of the sight, made of the best flint and azure Glasses.—Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. The qualities are to be found in his Glasses.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

The very best BRAZILLIAN PEBBLE and MOUNTAIN CRYSTAL so universally proved to be far superior to any other Glass. Also, MICROSCOPES, SPY AND QUIZZING GLASSES of every size and quality; TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING AND OPERA GLASSES, with different powers, together with every variety of articles in the Optical line, not mentioned.

☞ *Optical, and other Instruments and Glasses, carefully repaired at short notice.* He can always select Glasses to suit the vision of the person, as he sees them, upon the first trial.

☞ He will remain in this place during August Court, FIRST WEEK, and those in want of the above articles, will please give him a call.

☞ He will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted.

☞ The very best EYE-WATER and the best Hunting Glasses always for sale. [July, 23, 1861.]

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend Exp. Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

No 1.—A tract of land in Cromwell township consisting of parts of several surveys, through which Black Log creek runs, adjoining land of Isett, Wigton & Co, and Black Log mountain on the south and east land of Deft, occupied by Benj. Heck, designated as No 4, in *this levy, and land of Wm. Orbison's heirs on the west,* and land of Defendant, occupied by Benjamin Long, designated as No 2 in this levy, on the north, containing 260 acres be the same more or less, of which about 150 acres are cleared, having thereon erected a stone grist mill, a blast Furnace called "Winchester Furnace," a large stone dwelling house, a coal house, now used as a barn, a frame barn painted white, a carriage house, and thirteen log houses, with other buildings usually connected with a furnace, together with the water power connected therewith, the same consisting of part of a tract warranted in the name of William Chambers, and part of the Black Log tract, and part of the Richard Ashman tract, &c.

No 2.—A tract of land in Cromwell township now occupied by Benjamin Long, adjoining No 1 in this levy, on the south, land of William Orbison's heirs on the west, Isett, Wigton & Co., on the north, and the Henrietta Cromwell tract, on the east, containing 120 acres be the same, more or less, of which about 65 acres are cleared, having a log house and log barn thereon, being a part of the Bedford and Chambers tracts, and having an ore bank thereon.

No 3.—A tract of land on Black Log mountain, in Cromwell township, adjoining Nos 1 and 2 in this levy, on the west, containing 150 acres more or less, being the *one half of a tract surveyed on a warrant, in the name of* Henrietta Cromwell.

No 4.—A tract of land in Cromwell township, adjoining No 1 in this levy, on the east, Rutter's land on the south, land of Benjamin Beers, on the west, land of Thomas E. and Wm P. Orbison, and the heirs of Wm Orbison, on the north, containing 180 acres or thereabouts, of which about 100 acres are cleared, having two log houses and a log barn thereon being now occupied by Benjamin Heck and others, and having an ore bank thereon.

No 5.—A parcel of land in Cromwell township, at the head of the mill dam connected with the mill, and so described in No 1 in this levy, adjoining land of Samuel Grove, Gaven Cluggage's heirs, and Isett, Wigton & Co., containing 10 acres more or less, of which about 6 acres are cleared.

No 6.—A tract of Ridge land unimproved in Cromwell township, adjoining land of Andrew M'Clure on the north, Daniel Book on the west, Thomas E Orbison on the south, and Rodgers on the east, containing about 90 acres, being part of a tract surveyed in the name of Thos Bond.

No 7.—A tract or parcel of land in Cromwell township, adjoining land of David Etnire on the north, land of Isett, Wigton & Co. on the north and east, and George Sipes on the east, containing about 75 acres, being part of *the Joseph Grubb survey.*

No 8.—A tract or parcel of land in Cromwell township, adjoining Joshua Johns on the north, Frederick Harman on the east, Samuel Bolinger on the south, and Isett, Wigton & Co. on the west, containing about 140 acres unimproved.

No 9.—A tract of land on Jack's mountain in Cromwell township, adjoining land late of John Brewster and others, containing about 300 acres, of which about 35 acres are cleared, with a house thereon, occupied by Andrew McConaghy.

No 10.—A tract of land in Cromwell township, now occupied by Andrew Banks, adjoining land occupied by Wm Wallace on the east, Fleming on the south, Jacob Houtman on the west, and Richard Heck on the north, containing 130 acres more or less, of which about 40 acres are cleared, with a small house thereon.

No 11.—A tract of land in Cromwell township, adjoining No 10 in this levy, on the west, Thomas E. Orbison on the north, Simon Gratz on the east, Solomon Banks on the south, containing about 75 acres, with about 40 acres cleared, with a house thereon, in which William Wallace resides.

No 12.—A tract of land in Cromwell township, warranted in the name of Josephus Ashman, adjoining lands of James Lam on the west and north, Silvester Garber on the east, and John Long and Thomas E Orbison on the south, containing 50 acres, of which about 35 acres are cleared, and having an ore bank thereon.

No 13.—A tract or parcel of land in Shirley township, warranted in the name of Hugh Doyle, adjoining land of Thomas C. Ashman on the west and north, lands of Isett, Wigton & Co. on the east and south, containing 30 acres more or less. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Irwin.

ALSO—The following described messuage and tract of land of George W. Johnson and Jacob Anspach, to wit; All that certain piece, parcel and tract of land, situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of George Ruly, Widow Sassaman, Henry Stem and others, containing one hundred and forty-two acres and sixty-four perches and allowance.

Also—All that other piece, parcel and tract of land situate in Jackson township county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Joseph Sassaman, land in the name of George Wilpont and others, containing ninety-seven acres and one hundred and fifty-two perches and allowance, with the appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George W. Johnson and Jacob E. Anspach.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of Defendant in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Barnet, in Carbon township, fronting 50 feet on Hamilton street and extending in depth (149.) one hundred and forty feet to Hemlock Alley, being lot No. 19 in the plan of said town, having thereon a dwelling house, stable and other improvements.

Also—All the right, title and interest of Defendant in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Barnet, in Carbon township, Huntingdon county, fronting 50 feet on Hamilton street, and extending in depth 140 feet to Hemlock Alley, *being lot No. 31 in plan of said* town, on which is erected a dwelling house &c. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Dunn.

ALSO—All the Defendant's right, title and interest in the following described property: A lot of ground in the town of Mount Union, containing one acre more or less, adjoining land of Gen. A. P. Wilson on the north west, Pennsylvania Railroad on the south west, Jas. Morgan, George Derick and others on the south east, and Pennsylvania Canal on the north east, and having thereon erected one frame tavern house, now occupied by Defendant, one large frame stable, two frame buildings used as stables and wagon sheds, one frame building used as a blacksmith and cooper shop, one frame building used as a shoemaker shop, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Abram Lewis.

ALSO.—All the Defendant's right, title and interest in and to 30 acres of ground more or less, situate in Tell township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the west by land of William Goosborn's heirs, on the east by land of Richard Silverthorn, on the west by land of Sam'l Books, on the south by land of Nicholas Goosborn, on the south by land of Robert Lover, having thereon erected a grist Mill, saw Mill, three dwelling houses and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Goosborn, Jr., who has survived John Goosborn, Sr.

ALSO.—A piece or parcel of land, situate in Walker township, Huntingdon county, containing about 6 acres more or less the most of which is cleared, and under fence, and a crooked creek running through the same having a sulphur spring thereon and adjoins lands of the heirs of John White, deceased, and lands of John McCahan's devisees, it being the same lot of land that Isaac Dorland Adm'rs as Trustees appointed by the Orphan's Court by deed dated 15th of April, A. D., 1854 and recorded in Book K No 2, page 226, and sold and conveyed to said Thomas White. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas White.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of the Defendant of, in and to 140 acres of land situate in Cromwell township, adjoining lands of Thomas Cromwell on the north, Frederick Harmon on the south, Andrew Gilliland on the East, and Blacklog mountain on the north, sixty acres of which are cleared and having thereon erected a log house 2½ story high 24 by 2 log barn, stone foundation 60 by 40, and two apple orchards. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joshua Johns.

ALSO—208 acres of land more or less, situate in Dublin township Huntingdon county, bounded on the south by land of Thomas Walker, on the east by land of James Neely, west by land of Mary Wagoner, north by land of Alexander Appleby, having thereon erected two log houses, one frame bank barn, and one log stable.—Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Deviney.

ALSO.—One lot of ground situate in Broad Top City, being lot No 155, fronting on Rail Road avenue 30 feet, extending back 90 feet to Hazel street, adjoining lot of the Improvement Company on the north and east, and having a two story frame house, with a back kitchen attached 20 by 30, with a stone basement, used for a store room. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Ally Clark and Amos Clark.

ALSO—Two lots of ground situate in the addition of Broad Top City, being Nos 13 & 14, fronting on Broad street 40 feet, and 60 feet on Spruce street, the other fronts 60 feet on Spruce street, and 80 feet on Hazlet street, having thereon erected a frame house 1½ stories high. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Ketzner.

ALSO—All the Defendant's right, title and interest in, and to the following described piece or parcel of land of Samuel B. Grossman, situate in Jackson township, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by lands of R. McBurney, and E. Little on the west, by land of the said McBurney, east by lands of said Robert McBurney, containing one on the south by lands of said McBurney, and on the half acre more or less, it being the same premises which John Jackson Trustee to sell the real estate of J. Conrad, deed, by his deed bearing date to the 14th of April 1858, conveyed to Samuel B. Grossman, party hereto, with the appurtenances, in your bailiwick. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel B. Grossman.

ALSO—All the Defendant's right, title and interest in, and to the following described building and lot of ground of David S. Buckstresses, contractor, and Elizabeth, the wife of said David Berkstresser owner or reputed owner, with notice to William Brewster and Michael McCabe, a certain three story house, two of which are frame and the other stone, having thereto a kitchen attached, in the village of Dudley, township of Carbon, county aforesaid, on the corner of Front and Washington streets, being forty feet on front street, and twenty feet on Washington street, said house being built on lot No. 15 in plan of said village, fronting fifty feet on Front street, and extending back one hundred and fifty feet along Washington street to a twenty feet alley. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Berkstresser, contractor, and Elizabeth Berkstresser the wife of said David Berkstresser.

ALSO.—All the right, title and interest of Isaac Sharer one of the Defendants of in and to a tract of land situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, containing seventy acres, more or less, about 40 acres of which are cleared, bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Lutz, on the south by land known as Smith's Improvement, and on the west by land of James Clark's *heirs and on the east by Aughwick Creek, having thereon* erected a two story frame house and other out buildings.

ALSO—Two lots of ground situate in the borough of Shirleysburg, each fronting on Main street, 60 feet, and extending back 140 feet to an alley, and bounded on the south by the school house lot, and on the north by the lot of Wm. McNite, having thereon erected a two story frame house weather boarded 27 by 28, one frame stable 16 by 22 and other out buildings.

ALSO—One out lot containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, bounded on the east by an alley of said borough, land of William McNite on the west, land of——Miller on the south, a lane on the north. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of John Sharer and Isaac Sharer.

ALSO—One lot of ground situate in Broad Top City, Carbon township, Huntingdon county, being lot No 183 in the general plan of said town, fronting 30 feet on Broad street, having thereon erected one plank house, one and a half stories high.

ALSO—Lot No 182 in plan of said town, bounded on the south by lot No 183, having thereon erected a frame stable and frame shop. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Rosannah Warefield.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Wednesday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on following Wednesday.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 16, 1861.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 12th day of August next, (1861,) to wit:

1. The Administration Account of Samuel Stewart, Executor of William Hays late of Jackson township, dec'd.
2. First and Final Account of Samuel Stewart and Geo. W. Porter, late Administrators of Samuel Porter, late of Jackson township dec'd.
3. Guardianship Account of David Enyeart, Guardian of Margaret Juniata Buchanan, a minor child of Wm. Buchanan, dec'd.
4. Administration Account of Henry F. Green, Administrator of John Hester, late of Tod twp., dec'd.
Account of David Heck, Administrator of William Dunn, late of Clay township, dec'd.
6. Account of Lemuel Green, Administrator of Jacob Cufman, late of Cass twp dec'd.
7. Account of Joseph Diggins and Frederick Houpt, Administrators of Henry Houpt, late of Tod township, dec'd.
8. Trust Account of William Stewart, Trustee to sell the real estate of James Stewart, late of West twp, dec'd.
9. Account of Peter Stryker, Guardian of Alfred, Francis, and Margaret Spyker, minor children of Samuel Spyker, late of Alexandria borough, dec'd. Filed by John T. Stryker, Administrator of Peter Stryker, dec'd.
10. Account of John Rung and William Stewart, Executors of Alexander Steel, late of West township. Partial account.
11. Account of John N. Swoope, Administrator de bonis non testamento annexo, of Jacob G. Huyett, late of Porter twp., dec'd.
12. Account of John Owens and Robert L. Henderson, Executors of John Henderson, late of Warriorsmark twp., dec'd.
13. Account of Elias Musser, Administrator of John Bailey, late of Jackson twp. dec'd.
14. Account of James McCall and Abraham States, Esq. Executors of the last Will and Testament of Daniel Buchwalter, late of Walker twp., dec'd.
15. Final account of John C. Watson, Executor of Absalom Plowman, dec'd.
16. Account of Joshua Greenland Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court to sell the real estate of Amon Lovell, dec'd, under and in pursuance of proceedings in partition.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 13, 1861.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 20th day of April, A. D. 1861, under the hands and seals of the Hon George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 12th day) of August next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 15th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 20th day of April 1861, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that *a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House* in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 19th day) of August, A. D., 1861, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 15th of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb. Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD.					EASTWARD.			
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	EXPRESS.	THROUGH	STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	THROUGH	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.		A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
4 23				Newton Hamilton,				1 23
4 31				Mt. Union,			10 23	1 15
4 45				Mill Creek,				1 01
4 59	6 46		5 53	Huntingdon,	5 53		10 00	12 50
5 13				Petersburg,			9 47	12 35
5 23				Barree,				12 28
5 30			6 19	Spruce Creek,			9 36	12 21
5 45				Birmingham,				12 05
5 54			6 40	Tyrone,			9 17	11 55
6 04				Tipton,			9 00	11 43
6 09				Fostoria,				11 38
6 13				Bell's Mills,			9 02	11 34
6 30	7 55		7 10	Altoona,	4 45		8 50	11 20
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.		A. M.		P. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Wednesday, July 10th, '61, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,

Leave Huntingdon at 7.25 A. M. & 5 00 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.60 A. M. & 6 36 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 9.28 A. M. & 7.08 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Hopewell at 10.00 A. M & 7 30 P. M.
" Saxton " 10 30 A. M. & 8.02 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 12.00 M. & 8.38 P. M.

July 11, 1861. J. J. LAWRENCE. Supt.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL *clear as water*.

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware store, Huntingdon, Pa

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FISHER & SON

HAVE

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL

and

EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

April 10, 1861. FISHER & SON.

D. P. GWIN

HAS JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

April 10, 1861.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

Has just received a new stock of

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,

Call and examine my new stock.
May 3, 1861. G. ASHMAN MILLER.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

1861. 1861.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 2, 1861.]

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE. J. A. HANIGAR,

A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.

Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

NEW GOODS!

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in cash, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,
PATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.

UNION

ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

FOR NEAT PRINTING CALL AT THE GLOBE JOB OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best style*, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c. &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Exchange Hotel.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard. REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

FOR THE VOLUNTEERS,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.

Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!

If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.

A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

LAST NOTICE.—

All who have unsettled accounts with me of six months standing or longer, are earnestly requested to call and settle up and save costs. I must have money or quit business.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1861. LEVI WESTBROOK.

PHOTOGRAPHY

In all its various Branches, executed in the best style known in the art, at

C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY,

632 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia.

Life size in Oil and Pastile, Stereoscopic Portraits, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c. [Nov. 14, '60.-1y.

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
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ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
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PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins, of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids, of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artisan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper-hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Barshear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

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NEW FIRM!

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All orders will be promptly attended to.
WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

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IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

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Huntingdon, April 3, 1861.—6m.